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Wednesday, January 31			41,340
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900.

General Lawton.

As this issue of The Times reaches its readers, the last tribute of respect to the late General Lawton is being paid at Arlington. Within the next hour the volleys will be fired, the trumpets will sound 'taps," and the dead soldier will be left to the long sleep into which all men some day must fall.

He is gone, but the deeds which made him famous and endeared him to his countrymen will live while the annals of this century are read by future generations of Americans. The gallant boy volunteer of 1861; the famous Indian fighter of the seventies; the conqueror and captor of the fierce Geronimo; the resistless leader who charged the hill at El Caney, when his supast-he is no more but his achievements live and will never be forgotten. Another thing will not be forgotten, and that is the home. In it he said:

"If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it men, because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

Secretary Hay.

Representative Hepburn, author of the Nicaragua Canal measure known as the Hepburn-Morgan bill, has some remarkastrong convictions on the subject of the pitiable blunder committed by our State Department, in gratuitously recognizing and reviving the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and voluntarily placing any istnmian canal this country may build and pay for under the suzerainty and control of Great Britain. Mr. Hepburn says:

This Treaty reaffirms the principles of the Clay-on-Bulwer Treaty; conceding all the claims and attentions of Great Britain and surrendering the aim that Great Britain has by her own action ten us the light to at any time abrogate the layton-Bulwer Treaty. It surrenders everything Great Britain, abandoning our contention of Britain, abandoning our contention of t we might abrofate the Treaty at will, ser, it recognizes the right of any for-er to interfere and dictate with refer-our negotiations with the independen-ties of this continent. It abandons the octrine, I think the Treaty very unfor-nd expressly hope that it will not be very the Senate."

fory-by the side of the man who fired the of amateur diplomacy was first brought to jectures one way or the other would be our attention, we naturally supposed that useless in the circumstances. it was a result of the shrewdness and woolpulling tact of that justly celebrated vet

If this be the truth, then we feel bound | line. Whether this news is indicative of a to say that new lustre is added to the check to Methuen's plans, or of his indispointed crown of one who has won vast eminence in the realm of rhyme what. may be thought of his altitude in know; perhaps the latter. that of reason. Indeed he has gained a "great diplomatic victory"-for Englandnzought by her, and the golden advantages of which must surprise as much as in Bellamy's "Looking Backward" hav has not on recognized and hailed Great Britain as our overlord in our own hemisphere, but has used the opportunity to drive a knife clean through the heart of the Monroe Doctrine. This he has accompilshed through the abrogation of the first clause of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which bound Great Britain not to acquire territory in Central America. Every infamous feature of that old agreement is this town are well satisfied with the arthe United States is wiped out.

A Martyr to Science.

Instinctively, upon being asked to select the men popularly styled heroes, the public will turn to those whose honors were won on the battlefield or in strife at sea. That which smells of gunpowder and has the sanguinary fascination of mental combat; in other words, that which borders or the spectacular, always has, perhaps always will, command the lion's share of adion. But in its homage to the triumphs of war mankind often and unwittingly overlooks the individual victories won by a superb courage, without the inspiration of association with tramping thousands, without any of the pomp and eircumstance of martial things, but nevertheless in desperate combat. Not that the man who faces the dangers of battle. fighting for a sublime principle, is unde serving of universal adulation, but the complacency with which the self-sacrifice of ununiformed others is viewed by the millions bound to reap the benefits of their

unheralded heroism is often disappointing. For instance, another intrepid medical scientist has given his life as the price of an uncompromising war with the bubonic plague, concerning which so much has like Pullman? been said and printed recen'ly. The name of this martyr to science, who was also a martyr to the cause of hur anity against less, and though the conditions there are the most frightful known pestilence, was somewhat extreme, they will do for pur-

teriological Institute of Lisbon. In combatting the black scourge which has for ome time terrified the people of Oporto, his system absorbed the deadly germs and he was prostrated by the odious malady. For five months previous to his illness he had devoted himself assiduously, overtaxing his bodily strength, to not only save the populace of Oporto by stamping out the disease, but to prevent it from spread-

ing over Europe. His rare courage was well demonstrated by his conduct after he had diagnosed his own case. It was a bravery parallel to that of the soldier who carries his colors even to the cannon's mouth. Dr. Pestana, upon discovering that he was a plague victim, immediately ordered his removal to the isolated ward of the hospital prepared to receive such cases. He gave the necessary instructions to prevent the disease from spreading. Without the slightest sign of lear or emotion, he analyzed and commented upon every symptom as it manifested itself. When he observed those signs which indicated that the disease must terminate fatally he gave minute directions as to the precautions to be taken and requested that certain analyses should be sent to the Pasteur Institute in Paris. An hour previous to his death he gave a complete diagnosis of his own case and instructions concerning what must be done to guard others from infec-

Dr. Pestana passed away at the age of to the world. His ceaseless efforts to provide science with detailed knowledge that would enable it to protect human kind from the bubonic plague was a demonstration of practical heroism. The bravery of a man who will study his own condition even in the agonies of dissolution that the facts may be of service in saving others from the plague compels admiration. Dr. Pestana deserves a monument.

Buller Again Silent.

The absence of late news from the scene of Buller's operations in Natal is causing perior wished him to retreat; and the field the greatest uneasiness in London today. expenses and convictions, any more offencommander who scattered and hunted the There is a well-defined fear that Krantz sive than the domination of one man? was crushed and a thing of the Kop. This is natural in view of Buller's should realize what syndicates and monop that he has been able to emplace heavy of one man to squeeze the life out of a artillery on Krantz Gloof, sufficiently thousand other men. might as well come from on, of my own strong to put the enfilading guns out of

Office, up to this morning, had not given to have in Central America. out the list of killed and wounded in the attack on Krantz Kloof, which might indicate that Buller was too seriously engaged with the Boers to have a casualty

report prepared. It may be regarded as highly probable that the British general would not give up the position taken on Monday without a desperate struggle. Krantz Kloof overlooks and commands Vaal Krantz, the valley through which winds the direct road valley is equally dominated on the east One great fact stands out prominently by Doorn Kloof, a ridge parallel with the in the unfortunate business. It is that, other. If Buller could manage to hold if the Hon. John Hay has never done any. Krantz Kloof and dislodge the Boers from other. If Buller could manage to hold thing else entitling him to a niche in his- the one opposite, he would then be able to move his infantry a considerable distance Ephesian dome-he will be remembered by ahead, and with his artiflery on the two osterity as the Secretary of State who of ridges he would doubtless have Joubert's his own motion and with no cause or prov- right cut off, and susceptible of attack from ocation deliberately dug up the corpse of Acton Homes and Ladysmith simultaneous the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and endowed ly. He may be attempting to accomplish it with new life. When this achievement this, or he may have been repulsed. Con-

But one item of importance reaches us eran diplomatist, the Right Honorable Lord | douald's movement to Koodoosberg Drift, Pauncefote. We are assured, on the con- beyond the extreme right of General trary, that the instrument embodying rec- Cronje's position in front of Lord Methuen ognition of a lapsed and buried agreement has been described as a reconnoissance of the most dangerous character to the It might have developed into something United States, and of the magnificent free | more, since our latest despatch from that gift of the Nicaragua Canal to Great Brit- quarter today states that Macdonald, besin, was written in our own State Depart- ing attacked at the Drift, notified Lord ment, and that the only connection the Methuen that with some re-enforcemen British Ambassador had with the same he could hold it and beat off the Boers was to read and sign it, the insides of his Methuen, however, ordered him to redecorous sleeves being wreathed with turn, and he is reported as again on the Modder, on the left of the main British

on his extreme left at present, we do not

Two Kinds of Paternalism.

position to make a serious demonstration

they please his friend Lord Salisbury. He really come to exist in Huddersfield, Eugland. In that town the artisans live in houses owned by the city, ride on municipal car lines, get their gas from the city gas works, buy their meat from the municipal butcher, and take their baths in bath houses furnishes by the city The city also provides parks, lodging houses, and hospitals.

The probability is that the citizens of evived, and the single one favorable to rangement, since they can certainly get rid of it when they wish, if there is any strong objection to its practical workings. Whether such a scheme would answer the purposes of a large city, or of the majority of large towns, is another question. The problem has been under discussion for some generations, and is not settled yet. It has been charged that under such conditions there is no incentive to individua enterprise, and that the competitive sys-

tem is better not only for the individual; who compete but for the public in gen-ra But let us consider the matter dispassionately. There is no question that the competitive system has its faults, and if we are to continue such an arrangement it is as well to understand what the faults are. Here in America we have, nominally at least, free competition. But how does it work practically?

In Huddersfield the city provides the citizen with lodging, light, heat, food, transportation, medical attendance, and a certain amount of recreation. He pays a certain price for these things; and, pre sumably, if he thinks the price is too high he can vote for an investigation and a readjustment. If he believes that the various industries upon which he thus depends are not being managed skillfully he can protest. Now, how is it in a town

There are a good many towns in this country which resemble Pullman more or Dr. Camara Pestana, the head of the Bac- poses of illustration. In such a lown, com- sat!

ns depend for their livelihood upon founder of the town. Most them work for him; the oththe for those who are employes. He owns or controls the land does not control, it is because that detail San Mateo. The article follows: does not concern him. He can, if he chooses, raise the price of every commodity consumed by the people. Of course, he does not always, or often, choose to do this, but if he does, where is the redress? There is nothing for a dissatisfied person to do but to move out of the town. This means reliaquishing his job, and going. perhaps, several hundred miles in the ef-

posed of the employes of one man all the

fort to find another one. To an artisan, working for ten to twenty dollars a week, with a wife and family dependent upon him, this is a serious matter, especially if his living expenses happen to have been so great for the last five or ten years that he has not saved any money. Moreover, if he belives that wages are too low and effect, he is likely to become a blacklisted man, and that means that he will have to learn a new business, because he can get ne work at his old one. All these things a capitalist, or a company, thirty-six years, and his death was a loss can do in a town like Pullman. Any man who is rich and unscrupulous enough can get control of a community of working men to such an extent that he dictates every one of their household expenses, and even their political and religious convictions, if he cares to do so. If they resist his con-

Filipino hordes, until the Aguinaldo re- Kloof may prove to be a repetition of Spion It is time that the people of America ion on Tuesday that his advanced olies really are. True competition cannot position was enfiladed by the Boer batter- exist where they are found. The freedom ies on both Spion Kop and Doorn Kop. The of the individual must be secured in a re letter that, just before his death, he wrote best that the British public can hope is public, but this does not mean the freedom

when exercised by a syndicate? Is the rule

As readers of The Times have heard, the As far as any one knows Buller holds Kingdom of Norway and Sweden has an the ground taken on Tuesday. Rumors to overdue claim against the Republic of the contrary and suggesting a reverse, do Nicaragua, and is about to enforce it by not appear to have any substantial founda- sending a naval force to the Isthmian tion. As usual they may or may not be coast. The Nicaraguan President is re true, but of the fact we are unable to ported as preparing to resist the expedi Judge in advance of definite news. Since tion, and as having fortified strategic shore a large additional number of stretchers points with that course in view. It is, and stretcher-bearers have been ordered to therefore, probable that our little neighbor the front, there is reason to believe that may have a war with a European power. the fighting on Buller's centre, and per- Of course it is no concern of the United haps elsewhere, has been severe during States. Great Britain will look after what the past two or three days. The War ever interests we may suppose ourselve

By the aid of a few parodies on "The Ab sent-Minded Beggar" and considerable newspaper energy, the city of Philadelphia is being slowly extricated from an undignified predicament with considerable hope of ultimately vindicating its pres tige. When the Republican National Convention was put up at auction recently there was a great scramble among the commercial municipalities. The bidding was from Schiel Drift to Ladysmith. But this hundred-thousand-dollar mark was reached the only nod that came was from the town that reveres the name and fame of William Penn. For some days thereafter the highest bidder disported itself and indulged in joyful antics, making a few sareastic re marks derogatory to the rumored swift ness of New York and Chicago and a lew others in an exulting tenor, intimating that its outwitted competitors had mistaken lightning express train for an overgrown snail. Like the Chinese New Year, the rejoicing in Philadelphia lasted a long time and so absorbed the efforts and attention of the Quaker City that the trifling matdollars was forgotten. Somebody recently ecalled the fact that the money must be forthcoming, and, after an immense ex penditure of eloquence, printers' ink, and perspiration, the fund has reached fifty. hree thousand dollars. All of which recalls the aphorism concerning the enumera tion of chickens before they are hatched. But as Philadelphia seems determined to work the incubator overtime, the conven tion will probably be saved, and the maddening suspense of the local shopkeepers eventually ended in one vast burst of joy.

Governor Roosevelt appears to be so deermined not to climb upon the shelf that his friend Platt has built for him, that the political knowing ones think the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss is remarkably liable to cupture the Republican Vice Presidential mination. The chances, then, are that the "frighted adversaries" may raily under the banner of "McKinley and Bliss" on one side, and, possibly, "Bryan and Hogg" on the other.

The Cape-to-Cairo Route. The Cape-to-Cairo Route.

Col. H. G. Prout, in the Engineering Magazine.)

The Cape-to-Cairo Pailrond is a good deal in the oblic mind and is much talked of in a taken-forranted way, and a discussion of this project rings out the natural line of attack on the Coninent. Henry Stanley, writing a few month go, said: "The Cape-to-Cario Railway, which ome appear to think is improbable, will be ar eccomplished fact before 1925, I believe." Now do not believe it will, nor do I believe that ceil Rhodes has any notion o selieve that Ceil Rhodes has any notion o milding a continuous line of railroad from the

The Grenade-Throwers.

A Curious Canal.

(From the New York Telegram.) Rusning from Phillipsburg to Newark, N. J. pre is a remarkable canal. It is sixty miles ag and was operated before any railroads were nilt in the State. Locks are not used, the boat

Horrible to Think Of.

(From Life.)
ton-Another overwhelming victory
the Transvaal.
iton (sheddering)—Is it so had as

GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON.

The mental and physical characteristic of the late Major General Henry W. Lawton, both as a soldier and a man, are described with a mass of detail in an article upon which the houses are built; he has written by Franklin Matthews and pubbuilt the houses; his agents attend to the renting of them. The water and gas sup-Weekly." In this article the career of Genply are in his control: so are the charities, eral Lawton is analyzed and eulogized and the schools, the church. If there is any described from his birth until he fell dead detail of the life of the people which he with a Filipino bullet through his heart at

"The people of the United States were shocked on December 19, when a cable message from General Otis, in Manile, to the War Department, announced the death in action on the day before, at San Mateo, in the Island of Luzon, thirteen and a half miles northeast of Manila, of Major General Henry W. Lawton, the foremost fighter of the American Army. General Otis' despatch closed with the words 'Great loss to us and to his country.'

"For nearly forty years Lawton had been in the army, and no man wearings its uniform had done harder, more brilliant, and more dangerous work. Until within a year and a half the country scarcely knew him. living expenses too large in that town, and The people had heard of him thirteen years makes forcible statements in public to that work was well-nigh forgotten. If it had been asked who it was, away back in the eighties, had captured the devilish Apache leader Geronimo, probably the most cruel, crafty, and treacherous Indian this country ever had to deal with and punish, not one person in a thousand outside of the army could have recalled Lawton's name.

"After he had taken El Caney in the Santiago fight of July 1, 1898, the country rubbed its eyes and learned to respect and admire him as a military man of broad trol, they can be deprived of their wages scope, a clever tactician, a persistent and set adrift. Is there anything which fighter, a man of indomitable bravery and a Bellamy community can do which would will power-a real general. Later, when he went to the Philippines, and like a whirlbe worse than that? Is paternalism any wind swept the Filipinos before worse when exercised by the state than scattering them like chaff, running down of the majority, extended to one's private and capturing their leaders until even Aguinaldo himself, stripped of his escort, family, and personal followers, was com pelled to ffee into the mountain fastnesse in disguise, then it was that at last the American people found out Lawton, and tegan to love him and estimate him at his true worth.

"Lawton was 'only a soldier,' as he said himself, ir the presence of the President, to an audience in Montgomery, Ala., after he Cubaa campaign had closed—but such the Cubaa campaign had closed—but such a soldier! On the trail of a treacherous foe he was a veritable bloodhound. In the presence of an enemy who would fight true and bravely he was a lion-hearted Richard. With a conquered opponent he was just, magnanimous, and even gentle. "Fear in battle he never seemed to know. He did not scorn the enemy's bullets, his mind was keved to a higher witch.

: his mind was keyed to a higher pitch He wanted to win. Where the danger wa greatest there was Lawton on the outer-most edge of the fighting line. He braved danger not because he was foolhardy, not because he wanted to win promotion, and robably not so much to set an example his men, as because he could no other ng and be himself.

thing and be himself.

"Perhaps the greatest tribute that can be paid to Lawton is that he never ordered the humblest private to endure privations and dangers he did not share himself. He always led his men. The wonder was not that he was killed at San Mateo, but that he was not killed before. From military point of view he was fortunate his life and fortunate in his death. The glory of dying in battle was his. He died as he would have chosen to die, had the choice been his. He was only the general officer killed since hostilities with Spain and the Filipinos began, and when the fatal bullet pierced his heart the clerks were making out his commission as a brigadier general in the regular army, his country's reward for his faithful work as a soldier. Truly his death was a 'great loss to the

"Lawton was in his fifty-sixth year, and since April, 1861, had been a soldier, with the exception of a sort time after the civil war closed, when he entered the Harvard Law School, in doubt whether a commis-School, in doubt whether a common some physical resemblance to the murder series of the properties of the public with a prove his identity.

January 13, 160 and 160 a er. He was six feet three inches tall, and he weighed more than 200 pounds. His jaw was square, his lips thin, his eyes grey, his cheekbones prominent, his forehead high and narrow; his hair was tinged with the control of the contr

triking face displayed his characteristics intimately. Income as to his caesi, long as to arm; and legs, erect and straight in his carriage, he was supple as a youth, and his giant frame matched his courageous heart. He could go without food and sleep for days, and there seemed no limit to his tireless energy. He was of violent temper when Le was aroused, and he did not mince his words when angered. A strict disciplinarian, his men loved him and obeyed him implicity. He was simply one They endured hunger and thirst, and even walked the shoes off their fee and even warked the snoes off their feet, because Lawton wanted them to do so rather than give up. The Indians called him "Man who-gets-up-in-the-night-to-fight," "Charging Buffalo," and "Mad Bear," and those names were eminently fit for him. He was big in frame, big in heart, and knew nothing, cared for ing, but devotion to his country and her

"United States Senator Beveridge wa quoted, the day after Lawton's death, as saying that Lawton said to him one day last summer, while at the front in the

I suppose I shall be killed some day, I suppose I shall be killed some day.
But that is part of a soldier's profession.
We who go to be soldiers of the Republic
undertsand this thoroughly.
"There was nothing showy in Lawton's
manner of command. He did not like

ress parades. Senator Beveridge, was with him daily for several weeks Senator Beveridge, who was with min daily for several weeks in the Philippines, says that when he or-dered the South Dakota Regiment into action at Taytay he rode quietly across the fleld and said to the colonel, 'Get your men into town!' To the Twelfth To the Twelfth Regulars' major be said, 'Get your men on the move, major!' Then he went with them. When he saw his men in danger he warned them, but took no thought of himself. He had escaped so often himself that it seemed as if he bore a charmed kie; be known be did not thing of their seemed.

out he did not think of that. "Whenever possible, he did his own scouting. He wanted to see himself where he would have to send his men. In the dead of night he stole up the Pasig River into Laguna de Bay, in peril every minute of the trip. He would climb into a church helfer at daybeach to see the contract of the church belfry at daybreak to spy out the land. He would not listen to withdrawal once he had begun to fight. When word came from General Shafter at El Caney to stop fighting, after Lawton had been at it for sight hours, and for to the control of there. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reit for eight hours, and to go to the sup-port of the troops at San Juan Hill, he shouted, 'I can't quit.' Then, while the aide went back for written orders, he gave Philippine fighting he made himself especially conspicuous by wearing a white helmet, and on the day he was killed he made himself the better mark by walking about in a long yellow rain-coat. He seemed unconscious of his increased danger because of his costume, and would not sell his helmet to one of he made would not sell his helmet to one of he made would not sell his helmet to one of he made would not sell his helmet to one of he made would not sell his helmet to one of he made would not sell his helmet to one of he made himself in of some shining, helmeted, giant war-iror who fell uson the sands of Palestine in the First Crusade. With the red blood welling over his corselect and his two-distributions of his increased danger was a sell his helmet to one of he made himself in the First Crusade. With the red blood welling over his corselect and his two-distributions of his increased danger was a sell with the red blood welling over his corselect and his two-distributions of his increased danger was a sell with the red blood welling over his corselect and his two-distributions of his increased danger was a sell with the red blood welling over his corselect and his two-distributions of his increased danger was a sell with the red blood welling over his corselect and his two-distributions of his increased danger was a sell the command. 'Forward as skirmishers!' and in half an hour carried the Spanish stronghold. In the latter days of the about in a long yellow rain-coat. He seemed unconscious of his increased danger because of his costume, and would not sell his helmet to one of his subordinates who offered him \$15 for it, in the desire to lessen the general's chances of heing.

to lessen the general's chances of being hit.

"It is impossible to crowd into a short space any adequate account of what Law-ton did as, a soldier. He was eighteen when he left college to enlist as a sergeant in Company E of the Ninth Indiana ninety-days regiment, inamediately after Fort Sumter was fired upon. On August 21, his first enlistment having expired, he that the trader, the fighter."

IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

came a First Lieutenant in the Thirtieth

to secure a commissioin in the regu-

"Lawton secured his commission as a

shows what his campaigning meant:
"'He stood on the Government reserva-

en boots, and a disreputable sombrero shaded the harsh features burned al-

ost to blackness, he was every inch a oldier and a man. To the other officers

at the post the Indians paid no sort of at-tention. To them General Stanley and his staff were so many well-dressed lay fig-

ures, standing about as part of a picture done for their amusement; but the huge massive man, with the stubble on his chin, had shown them that he was their superior on hunting grounds that were theirs

y birthright, and they hung upon his

"Then came a life of comparative ease for Lawton. In 1888 he was made a major and inspector general, and he lived most

rift, irresistible advance, the capture of

net, the scattering of the insurgents, and

the flight of Aguinaldo himself marked

ing-they were on the pursuit with re-

Then quickly Lawton returned to Ma-

sing the town, and after it was all over re his body to a building, and one filed by his corpse for a last look

at his face, the tears running down their

witho mention of a dramatic incident that followed his death. He had been quot-

ed far and wide as saying that he wished

'this accursed war' would stop. His friends say he really used the expres-sion, 'this damned war.' It was inter-preted to mean that he did not sympathize

with the war on the Filipinos. He was en-tirely misunderstood. As if it were a voice from the grave, former Minister to Siam. John Barrett, read a letter from him, writ-

dinner in New York on December 22. He

ports toat are sent out from America

"This summary has been made of Law-

ton's genius by the military friend whom I have quoted already, and with eloquent

tle, reeled around the dragon standard as

'I would to God that the whole truth

"No record of Lawton should be made

His

became a First Lieutenant in the Thirtieth Irdiana, and he came out of the war in 1855 a Lieutenant Colonel and a brevet Colonel. He fought at Shiloh and Corinth and Chickamauga. He went on the march through Georgia. At Atlanta he attracted especial attention by his bravery. He won his medal of honor, for gallary and president A delegation composed of John Whit worth, President of the Board of Trade; Henry Graefe, R. E. Sehuck, E. H. Zur-horst, collector of the port, and C. C. Zurhis medal of honor 'for gallant and meritorious service.' He led a charge of skirmishers against the enemy's rifle pits and captured the place. Twice he resisted desperate attacks of the enemy to retake the ground. He fought also at Philippi, horst, is at the Riggs, from Sandusky Ohio. They are here in the interest of the bill providing for the expenditure of \$50,000 for an addition to the postoffice in that city, which was introduced by Rep-Laurel Hill, Chest River, and was in many engagements under Grant, Sherman, Buell, and Rosecrans. All those officers knew him and his work well, and Sherman and Sheridan were among his warmest supporters in his effort, after the war was over, to secure a commission in the reguresentative Norton. The visitors se confident that the bill will be reported faorably. They will remain until Satur

W. H. Masters, of Toledo, Ohio, is quar tered at the National. He is a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Lawton secured nis commission as a second lieutenant on July 28, 1866, in the Forty-first Infantry. He became a first lieutenant on July 31, 1867. In 1889 he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. In 1871 he was sent to the Fourth Cavalry, Ninth Ohio district, against Representa-tive Southard, and held conferences with Senator Hanna and Secretary Dick yester-day. It is expected that Mayor Sam Jones, of Teledo, will run on an independent ticket in this district, and many politicians and at time it has been said that General Mackenzie said of him: 'I like that new lieutenant of mine, Lawion. Unless I am very wide of the mark, he will prove a predict his election unless the Republicans make a strong fight. Mr. Masters will remain until to-morrow.

great soldier.' Lawton served in the many Indian campaigns of the West for twenty years. He fought against the Sioux, the Utes, and other tribes. He did not become Brig. Gen. Charles King, soldier, author, and lecturer, is at the Shoreham, from Chicago, to attend the funeral of General Law-ton. General King commanded the first brigade of General Lawton's forces about a captain until 1879, and it was not until 1886 that his great chance came.
"The bloodthirsty Apaches, under Chief
Natchez, but really under the lead of the
crafty and cruel medicine man, Geronimo, Manila for several months.

were on the warpath. General Crook had John Campbell, a cousin of President fafled to catch the band. The War De-McKinley, is at Willard's, from Toledo, partment thought one of his messages in-solent, and General Miles was sent out to take Crook's place. Miles thought the way to catch Geronimo was to pursue him Ohio, as a candidate for the office of post master at Warren, Ohio. There are several others after the position, but it is claimed that Mr. Campbell will receive with a band as tireless as that of the Inwith a band as tireless as that of the indians themselves, and with a man at the head who would die rather than give up. He selected Lawton for this work.

"It was a terrible task, but Lawton succeeded. Once he had Geronimo in his possession, but at night the Indian and his followers, broke avec offer tillier was the followers. the desired recognition. He will remain until Sunday.

"When the present Census has been completed in Kentucky," said M. C. Lester, a Democratic lawyer from the Bluegrass seision, our at light the Indian and his followers broke away after killing several soldiers on guard. Enraged beyond restraint, Lawton started on the trail again, a veritable fury. Across deaert and mountain, through ravines and over plains, the State, at Chamberlin's today, "you can obtain the number of revolvers carried by the residents by dividing the number of males who have reached their majority by the figure 2. There are quite a few guns Without food or drink for days 'carted around' in the State, despite the laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, and a crusade against the hip sometimes, the pursuers kept on. There was no rest for Geronimo. The soldiers became barefoot. They killed their mules for food, and at last, after a chase of 1,386 pocket would cause trouble. I remember a story which Sen tor-elect Joe Blackburn used to tell on a judge before whom many of his cases were pleaded. As the story goes, the judge had just opened court one miles, the wily Apache was cornered in the mountains of Mexico, into which our troops had penetrated by special permismorning when he quietly leaned over and instructed the sheriff to lock the doors. He then stated that he had, on entering the Consul Swaim, "Geronimo surrendered on condition that "Geronimo surrendered on condition that his life and those of his followers should be spared. The triumphant Lawton gave his pledge, and the Government kept it. He brought the captured Indians to San Antonio, and this description by a fellow-officer, printed in the 'New York Times' of December 20, not only pictures the scene of their arrival graphically, but reveals the manner of man Lawton was, and shows what his campaigning meant. room, seen a certain man, who was then

among the spectators, fooling with a revolver and placing it in his hip pocket.

"'Now,' said he, 'I suppose I ought to be severe with this man, but if he will come up to the clerk's desk and deposit that pistol, together with a fine of \$1. I will pistol, together with a fine of \$1. I will let the matter pass.' After a long silence, the judge announced that if the weapon and the dollar were not produced within two minutes he would turn the offender over to the sheriff. There were thirty men in the court room, and inside of sixty seconds there were twenty-seven pistols and \$27 on the table in front of the clerk. 'Last chance,' said the judge to two delinquents who sat at the rear of the room. The two approached and laid down their tion at San Antonio, surrounded by the tawny savage band of Chiricahua Apaches whom he had hunted off their feet. The squat figures of the hereditary enemies of the whites grouped about him came only to his shoulders. He towered among them, powerful, dominant—an incarnation of the spirit of the white man, whose war-drum had beaten around the world. Clad in a guns and their dollars. 'That last man with the black whiskers was the party I saw,' said the judge, and it is not yet known whether or not he had originally laid a plot to replenish the county treasury and the State arsenel with one fell swoop."

A saw of the judge, and it is not yet known whether or not he had originally laid a plot to replenish the county treasury and the State arsenel with one fell swoop." faded, dirty fatigue Jacket, a greasy flan-nel shirt of grey, trousers so soiled that the stripe down the leg was barely visible, broken books, and a discountable sombrero.

Former Mayor J. G. Caldwell, of Huntington, W. Va., is at the Normandie on a pleasure trip for a few days.

ARREST OF THE INNOCENT. any Man Likely to Be Taken Into Custody on Suspicion.

(From the Boston Journal.) Every year a large number of peaceful and law-abiding citizens are arrested and mprisoned for crimes of which they are This is not, perhaps, a particu-asing reflection for those timid of the time in Washington until the Span-ish war came. He secured a place in the souls to whom the machinery of the law line in the volunteer forces, and fought as a brigadier general in command of the di-vision that took El Caney. His work there is too fresh to need detailed narration. s full of vague and majestic terrors and who would probably be transfixed with hor-ror it one fine day they were tapped on the shoulder by a gentleman in blue and re-

His health became impaired after the fighting and he took a rest. He had been quested to accompany him to the nearest

"Readers who have followed the special correspondence from the Philippines need no recapitulation of his more recent work.

'H', sweeping march to the north in Luzon, p beyond Cabanatuan and Arayat, his

There is a story told of a judge who was once arrested on suspicion of having burglarious designs on the house of a friend. The police officer charged him with loitering with felonious intent, and the prisoner's description of himself as judge was received with a grin of sarcastic derision. awton's charge. His men again were arcfoot, and again they lived off the coun-y. For days he and his soldiers were received with a grin of sarcastic derision. At that moment an old offender was brought in who happened to catch sight of his face, which he had good reason to remember. "You here," he exclaimed with unfeigned astorishment. "Well, this beats cockfighting!" The rogue's unsolicited corroboration of the judge's declaration nila, and on Monday night, December 18, in a driving storm, he set out for San Mateo. General Otis at first forbade the movement, on account of the weather, but Lawton pleaded with him, and he went to his death. He was killed as his troops were saved the situation, and he was allowed to

depart in peace.

A well-known member of the sporting world was removing from his late dwelling to another in the immediate neighborhood.

The rest of his goods and chattles had one before in vanioads, but his silver tro-phies, prize cups, etc., he packed into a portmanteau and carried personally. It was late in the evening when he left the house, and the street, which was a long, leafy avenue, was quite deserted. He had not gone very far on his way, however, be-fore a policeman stonged him and demandfore a policeman stopped him and demandof the know what he was carrying. He revealed the articles, and explained that they were his own, but the officer "had his doubts," and conducted him to the station, where he was kept in durance. one is accused of burgling his own proper ten in November last, at the New England | ty.

CURRENT HUMOR

Weather Indications. (From the Chicago Record.)
"Do you take any stock in these oper

"I would to Got, that the whole truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by everyone in America as I know it. If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the matter in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men missinguard. statements and conclusions, and of the unfortunate effect of their publications

Ella-Fred and I wished with a wish-bone las night.

May—Who won?

Ella—I don't know, and we didn't care partiraisity; he was wishing for me and I was wish
ng for him.

A Truthfu! Doctor.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

'I want you to tell me plainly, doctor, e man with the fat Government position, the matter with no." is the matter with me."
"Well, sit," answered the old doctor, leaning back in his chair and looking at his beety, red-laced patient. "you are suffering from underwork and overpay."

A Needed Article.

gotiating a secret deal."
"What is the nature of it?"
"They say England has offered to trade two
ands for a strategist." Always Snited.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"Yes."
"And he grambles at hot weather?"
"Yes."
"What does he like?"
"He likes to gramble."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A lawsuit that has lasted over a century has ome to an end in Ireland.

The United States sent to the Hawaiian Islands n 1809 \$2,778,000 gold and \$159,360 silver. There were 1,000 penniless persons lodged in hicago police stations one Saturday evening re-

Dairying is developing rapidly in Georgia, and a state Dairymen's Association was recently or-

The 3,602 national banks of the United States old \$1,013,122 nickels and cents in their cash

At Harlem, Holland, there are 125 acres devoted of the growth of hyacinths, which bring in a evenue of \$150,000.

Within the last two years about a hundre offices have been established in China, registry fee for letters is only 2½ cents, Late London papers say that final steps have been taken in forming a hat trust to control the trade in England. The capital of the combine is \$2,00,000.

The population of Hungary has increased from ,000,000 to 18,000,000 this century. The capital of the country counts 670,000 inhabitants, against 6,000 in the year 1800.

The electric feeders for Glasgow's street rail-vay are to be furnished by a New York conduit cable company, whose bid was nearly \$50,000 under the lowest British offer. The University of Santiago, the head of the ducational system of Chile, has from 1,290 to 500 students, and the professional schools are rell kept up and well attended.

The library of law books in all languag ounded in Paris in 1876, at the instigation of Dufaure and the ministry of justice, co-trises at present 32,000 volumes.

The largest cargo of breadstuffs ever put affort or the Orient was cleared at Portland, Oreg., in the Arab, which held the equivalent of 231,772 ushels of wheat, valued at \$140,000.

A horse on board ship eats ten pounds of hay, five pounds of outs, five pounds of bran, and one-half ounce of nitre. His drinking allowance is half a gill of vinegar and eight gallons of water. The North Carolina Supreme Court has sustained decision rendered in Burke county, imposing \$1,000 fine on the Southern railway for free page to a doorkeeper of the Legi 1807.

Chicago is 300,000 tons of coal short this winter, which it expects to make up during the winter by

The scarcity of coal in England is becoming serious. English railways are required by law to

There is a movement on foot among the influ-

Consul Swaim, of Montevideo, declares that as

There is brisk demand for sailing vessels to andle Atlantic and gulf coast traffic. Within the last few years the tonnage has fallen off 30 per cent, owing to nurrerous wrecks, while the busi-

A wonderful reserve fund for the human appe

It is the custom in Cincinnati to ring out the the numerals of the years on the fire bells. On

victims of an extraordinary invasion of cuttle

The ancient office of "headsman and execution to the Queen" has just become vacant the death at the Tower of London of old Stephen Sweeney, who, in addition to his other tities, bore that of "yeoman gaoler to Her Majesty," says a London correspondent. He was a very picturesque figure in his costume of the sixteenth red, white and blue ribbon at the knees, and upon the low shoes. It was only on grand state oc-casions and at the official parade of the Yoeman the low shots. It was only on grand state occasions and at the official parade of the Yoeman of the Guard, or Beef Eaters, that old Sweeney used to he seen with the instrument of his office, namely, the state as of execution. It is a wicked-looking implement, with a broad, big blade, and Sweeney was wont to wear it over his shoure with the edge turned forward, so as to show to all men present that it was not destined on that particular day for use upon any fellow-creature. In days gone by the public were always made aware by the manner in which the "headsman of the Tower" curried the ax whether the prisoner, who marched immediately following him in the procession to and from the place of trial, had been sentenced to death or not. For as long as the prisoner had not been convicted or condemned to lose his life, the ax pointed forward as it was berne before him by the headsman. But from the very moment that capital punishment had been co-ceived against him, the edge of the ax pointed ominously toward him. Old Sweeney was the senior of all the old household servants of the Queen, and had been a feotiman in her employ, and in that of the Prince Consort during the early years of her marriage. Each Christmas he used to receive a piece of solid silver as a gift from the Queen, with a large black-bordered card, inscribed. "With the good wishes from Her Majesty and the Prince Consort," although the litter has been dead since near two-score years. There is at the present noment, of course, keep competition for the confortable berth left vuent by Sweeney's death among the old household servants of the Queen. For the office carries with